

# WOMAN'S VARIED INTERESTS

## Peanut Butter for Variety's Sake



### SANDWICHES.

Spread peanut butter on thin slices of toasted bread. Add a thin slice of hard-boiled egg and a few drops of lemon juice to each sandwich. Serve garnished with watercress.

### PEANUT MACAROONS.

Take four tablespoons of peanut butter, four tablespoons of powdered sugar, whites of three eggs, well beaten; a pinch of finely ground cornmeal or flour; mix thoroughly in a bowl, let stand one hour, then beat into a flaky paste. Drop in small quantities on well buttered paper and bake in a moderate oven until a golden brown.

### CHICKEN SALAD.

Beat up three eggs, add a dash of pepper, six tablespoons of vinegar, two tablespoons of prepared mustard, two tablespoons of peanut butter, salt to taste. Mix thoroughly and boil to consistency of cream. Cut cold-boiled chicken into half-inch cubes and mix with an equal quantity of celery cut in small pieces, then combine with the above dressing. Serve on white lettuce leaves and garnish with hard-boiled eggs cut in eighths.

### PEANUT CREAM SOUP.

Boil together one pint of water and one pint of milk. Add one tablespoon of peanut butter dissolved in two tablespoons of warm water. Add one-half cup of chopped celery, one-half cup of barley or rice, and season with pepper, salt and a dash of paprika. Thicken with one tablespoon each of flour and

butter mixed together and serve with croutons of toasted bread.

### SALAD DRESSING.

Dissolve four tablespoons of peanut butter in two tablespoons of milk; add the yolks of three hard-boiled eggs, one tablespoon of sugar, juice of one lemon, and salt and pepper to taste. Beat all together to a light paste. Chill and serve with any desired salad.

### PEANUT BUTTER CANDY.

Add sugar to the amount of two cups to one-half cup milk and let boil for five minutes. Take from the fire, set pan in another pan of cold water and stir until cool. Add one-half cup of peanut butter and when almost cold cut in squares or mold in any shape desired.

### FRUIT SANDWICHES.

Cut whole wheat bread into thin slices. Spread with peanut butter, sprinkle with finely chopped dates, figs, and raisins and place slices together. This makes a dainty, unusual sandwich to serve at 5 o'clock tea.

### PEANUT BUTTER Dainties.

Two tablespoons of peanut butter rubbed to a cream, one cup of sugar, one cup of flour, mix all well together until smooth, then add two well beaten eggs and one-half teaspoon of baking powder. Drop with spoon on buttered paper half an inch apart and bake in moderate oven until a golden brown.

### BREAKFAST TOAST.

For a breakfast dainty toast bread spread with peanut butter and serve with maple syrup.

## Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont Proposes the Woman's Political Party to Secure Legislative Reforms Desired by Woman Voters.

**Not Larger Existing Parties, but a New One, Representing Woman's Interests, Needed, She Says.**

By DORIS FLEISCHMAN.

TODAY is Suffrage Day—an extremely fitting morning on which to announce the "Woman's Political Party." This party, true, has never been heard of before, but it was conceived two or more years ago, although it is not yet an actuality, nor will it be until the great mass of women in the United States have the vote.

The woman's political party, according to its sponsors, will be the answer to those who felt that giving women the vote would merely duplicate an existing proportion in political power. Separating their vote by sex, it is the intention of the originators of this party, to make its power felt for the sort of legislation in which women are interested. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is heading the committee, which is arranging a convention of women voters at the exposition in San Francisco, September 14 and 15, and it is there that the first move will be made to consolidate the woman vote.

In explaining why she thinks this party necessary, Mrs. Belmont said:

The Vote Not Enough.

"It will not be enough for women to have the vote, and then work with men in the old channels which the latter have dug. If that were all that we were going to do, we should not have required the vote at all. What we must do is to strike out for ourselves in those very fields which we have seen neglected."

"Why have women wanted the vote? Why, to work certain reforms in political and industrial situations that men have been too indifferent to bother about. There have been so many things for which men have been too busy to swerve from their paths of political duties that were fairly crying to be altered completely, that woman will have to stand alone for to do them even after she has gained the vote. Men will not change, apparently, just because they have eagerly thrust the ballot upon us. They will be quite as loath as before to look at certain changes. Therefore, we women will have to be a strong political party in order to put through those various measures which we desire and which they pass over lightly."

MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT AND MRS. M. H. DE YOUNG, OF SAN FRANCISCO HERE TO PLAN THE WOMEN VOTERS' CONVENTION. © UNDERWOOD—UNDERWOOD.

"Women have failed to get the vote because the corporation interests are so strongly allied against them."

"It will not be enough for women to have the vote and then work with the men in the old channels. If that were all we were going to do we should not have required the vote at all. What we must do is to strike out for ourselves in those very fields which we have seen neglected."—Mrs. Belmont.

She explained further: "It is not only necessary for women to impress their power upon men. They must be taught first to know their own power."

When we, as a party, can say to the Democrats, the Republicans, the Progressives, 'We want this, and if you do not want to give it to us, we will do our best to force you to it,' we, as well as they, will know that that is not a threat. It is merely a thoughtful statement of fact. And it is quite possible that the statement will have some bearing upon the results."

### Must Play Politics for Vote.

Mrs. Belmont declared there would be a double significance in the convention of women voters to which important women from all over the country will go. Of first importance will be that of the political awakening of woman. Women have but just learned that getting the vote is merely a matter of politics—nothing else.

"Four million women in this country already have the vote," said Mrs. Belmont. "But they have as yet no conception of the power which this gives them. This convention will teach them this. It will teach them the value, politically, of their organization. It will show them the importance of standing together. Those women of the West, voting women of half the area of the United States, must help the women of the East, who need their aid. And politics is the only medium through which the aid can come."

### Through With the Men.

Mrs. Belmont then pointed out that men have long realized the value of politics. When they want to put a measure of any sort through they bring political pressure to bear on it. "Women have gone around trying to reform a lot of silly men long enough," said Miss Doris Stevens, that most attractive young woman who has been doing heroic work in organizing the New York and other branches of the Congressional Union, and who leaves shortly for San Francisco to do the organizing for the great convention. "We have something now which is more urgent than pleas and threats and arguments. We have an implement. And that implement is the vote of 4,000,000 women who, if properly organized, will do what is necessary to get the vote for the rest of us. You see, we have what England has not."

"When you remember that it was only 6,000,000 popular votes which elected Mr. Wilson President, you have some conception of what women will do—merely those who have the vote and can do with it as they please."

Then I was told the second purpose of the convention in California. This convention is nothing more or less than an ultimatum. "We are to say to the party who is in power, 'If you will not give us what we ask, you must go.'"

"And that will be effective?" Miss Stevens was asked.

**The Convention of Woman Voters Is to Show Them the Power of Their Organized Vote.**

"Of course. Do you suppose we would all be working like dogs if we were not positive that the next Congress would pass our Federal amendment?" One may have some conception of the earnestness of these women when one learns that Mrs. Belmont, for example, begins working at 4 o'clock in the morning.

"We have already shown the party in power what we mean to do. It is our intention, if this Congress does not agree to our demands, to destroy the power of the Democratic party. And we can do it. We shall ask every voting woman to defeat the Democratic candidate. We are not prejudiced against the Democratic party in any way. It is simply that, chronologically, they happen to be the party in power now, and that that party will not grant our requests. Therefore they must go."

"Unless Mr. Wilson relents we shall do our very best to retire him to private life," added Mrs. Belmont, "and we are quite confident that we have a great deal of power." It is believed that this pressure which is to be brought to bear upon the national representatives will be effective. These women also believe that when the party interest is threatened party consciousness will be frightened and will begin itself of the wisest method of dealing with a crisis. Self-preservation for them will create woman's opportunity.

"The reason why women have failed to get the vote is because the corporation interests are so strongly allied against them. In the Middle West and the West they have retarded our growth. In California the railroad interests definitely prevented the earlier passage of the woman suffrage bills."

"It is not a question of principle with the corporations. It is merely a matter of economy, of expediency, of politics, and of self-protection. For what would happen if women were given the vote? In the first place, it would double their expenses. Corporations, must be represented in the government bodies. And that means the expenditure by them of large funds. These naturally would be doubled."

"Another point. Corporations, many of them, exist through a large amount of victimization. The first thing that women would do would be to refuse their support, and the second thing would be to labor against all vicious, victimizing practices. Yes, the corporation interests are merely afraid of women."

There will be speeches by all available people of rank at the "Woman Voters' Convention." There will be distributed literature, exhibits of interest and a pageant depicting the life of Susan B. Anthony. This pageant is to be written by Miss Hazel McKaye. Arranging the women on the committee, Mrs. Belmont is assisted by Mrs. Preston Satterthwaite, of New York; Mrs. William Kent, of the executive committee of the Congressional Union; and Mrs. S. B. M. Young.

The last day of the convention will be the most spectacular, although definite facts have not yet been decided upon. And then will come the important journey to Washington. As many women as can possibly be prevailed upon will journey to the capital in special trains and there meet the incoming members of Congress. Mrs. Kate Boeckh, of Canada, who has long been a member of the Congressional Union, will, it is expected, fly from California to Washington. And once these women are in the capital the campaign will begin. They will lobby the House, and they will lobby the Senate, and they will lobby the political world that they are the coming political party of this country.

## In the Shops.

**Quaint Holder for Crochet Cotton.** Such tiny details as tin match boxes, which may be fastened upon the wall, and costing only 75 cents, are made of decorative cardboard. One has a little wooden box standing in front as a guard they cost \$1. Artistic as well as ingenious is the crochet stand, seen at the capital of the shops. It is painted black, and at one end is a little boy and at the other a little girl, supporting between them the rod which holds the crochet cotton. They may with propriety be used to support twine, if one pre-arranges. The price is \$2.50. Here, too, one may find wooden candlesticks charmingly painted in all motives for \$1.50.

## Hand Box Hand Bags.

Many young girls have been attacked by the handbag craze. The handbag is of five-inch depth and twelve-inch circumference in buckram, covered with Paul Poiret striped silk and decorated with hand-painted Watteau scenes, framed with gold or silver tinsel. The lid is trimmed with tinsel cordage, continuing into a loop-knot handle, and the inside, lined with palest satin, holds in addition to a purse and mouchoir a small set to the toilet. For ordinary service, however, the miniature handbag is a bit too extreme to be in good taste, albeit the daintiest affair imaginable.

## WILSON TO GO TO CORNISH Will Not Move Office, but Make Flying Trips from Capital.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, April 30.—President Wilson plans not to establish an office at the summer White House at Cornish, N. H., but to spend most of his time in Washington.

He will make several brief trips to Cornish to visit his family and short cruises on the yacht Mayflower. It was said at the White House today that these plans were made not because the President looks upon the European or Mexican situation as especially critical, but because he thinks it his duty to remain in Washington as much as possible to keep in close touch with public questions. The President has found it necessary to decline invitations to speak in New York on May 17 and 18, during his review of the Atlantic fleet, and in Philadelphia on May 10, at a meeting of newly naturalized citizens.

## SHAFT WILL HONOR TEN S O S HEROES

J. P. Morgan Heads Committee to Dedicate Memorial to Wireless Men.

In memory of wireless operators who have lost their lives while on duty a drinking fountain will be dedicated at the base of the tower of the Barge Office on Wednesday afternoon, May 12, at 3 o'clock. President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen and Park Commissioner Ward will receive the memorial on behalf of the city.

The names inscribed on the fountain with ships, date and locality of disaster, are as follows: George C. Eccles, Ohio, August 26, 1909, Pacific Coast; Stephen F. Sczapczay, Peru Marquette, September 9, 1910, Lake Michigan; Jack Phillips, Titanic, April 15, 1912, Atlantic Coast; Lawrence Prud'homme, Rosecrans, January 17, 1913, Pacific Coast; Donald Campbell Perkins, State of California, August 18, 1913, Pacific Coast; Clifton J. Fleming and Harry Fred Otto, Francis H. Leggett, September 18, 1914, Pacific Coast; Adolph J. Svenson, Honolulu, December 23, 1914, Pacific Coast; Ferdinand Kuehn, Monroe, January 30, 1914, Atlantic Coast; Walter E. Raker, Admiral Sampson, August 25, 1914, Puget Sound. The memorial consists of a cenotaph shaft, 8 feet high, with seats on each side and the fountain in the center.

## MINISTERS ATTACK UNION SEMINARY

Want General Assembly to Investigate Alleged New York Presbytery Heresies.

Maintaining that the New York Presbytery is dominated by an institution which has dethroned the Bible and put in its place the "discordant guesses of fashionable rationalism," several ministers, headed by the Rev. Dr. John Fox, have started a movement to have the General Assembly visit the New York Presbytery and inquire what is the prevailing practice in licensing and ordaining candidates for the ministry. "These burning questions are not new," says a pamphlet recently issued, "but every year they become more serious. Every new class of Union students enters the ministry taught by their professors to blue-pencil the Bible and punctuate its most sacred passages with interrogation marks."

"We pray that God may move the forthcoming assembly to send a committee of visitation, composed of sound, trustworthy men, who will knock at the door of the Presbytery of New York and in no uncertain tones ask: 'Why is it that the repeated injunctions and warnings of the assembly have for years been trampled under foot in contempt?'"

According to other statements in the pamphlet, twenty-one students of Union Theological Seminary have now been admitted to the Presbyterian ministry under more or less strong protests.

## JOBS FOR WOMEN SALE

Committee Seeks to Keep Open Relief Work Shops.

In an effort to keep open through the summer the workshops where 480 women, victims of the hard times, are given employment, the Vacation War Relief Committee will have an auction May 3 at 1880 Broadway, near Sixty-second Street, and sell or try to sell 12,000 garments made in the workshops.

The chairman of the Vacation War Relief Committee is Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith. Miss Anne Morgan is treasurer and Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon chairman of the shipping committee. The garments are designed for soldiers and non-combatants in Europe, being sold to those who wish to send them to the war zone.

## Seamen's Fund Now \$88,000.

The board of managers of the Seamen's Institute, 25 South Street, announced at their luncheon yesterday that they had received up to date \$88,000 in their campaign to raise \$150,000 to wipe out the debt on the institution. The campaign closing date has been extended to May 15.

Among the contributors of \$22,500 raised since last Tuesday are the twenty legates of Mary L. Van Wageningen, \$18,000; William Gordon Fellows, \$1,000; "Anonymous," \$1,000; Miss Louise Church Scoville, Hiram W. Sibley, Mrs. James Barber, \$500 each; and Barker, Carver & Morrell and James Elwell, \$250 each.

2:30 Mass Fourteen Years Old

The fourteenth anniversary of the 2:30 a. m. mass for newspaper men and night workers at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church in Duane Street will be celebrated to-morrow by a solemn high mass by the rector, Monsignor Luke J. Evers. In the fourteen years seventeen other cities have adopted the plan, the latest to fall in line being Baltimore.

Joseph Bietiger, the organist, has arranged a musical programme. The soloists will be Mme. C. Keyser, Rosemarie Campbell, James J. Wahl, Francis Motley, and Augusto Brandt, violinist.

## DEFENDS TRAINING IN GARY SYSTEM

Mrs. Fernandez Points Out Vocational Benefits for Children.

## TEACHERS' LEAVE QUESTION DELAYED

Appointment of Married Women to School Posts Not Yet Settled.

By HENRIETTA RODMAN.

Mrs. Alice Barrows Fernandez, an expert on vocational training, does not agree with Superintendent Ettlinger that the Gary system of education does not give adequate pre-vocational training.

"It is quite true," said Mrs. Fernandez, "that the Gary shops are not organized on trade lines. The youngsters make a great variety of things, as they need them in their different activities on the playground or in the classrooms. But they make these things in small quantities."

"It is easy to understand that by this variety of work they develop vocational intelligence, familiarity with tools and processes, but they do not develop a high degree of skill in a particular process."

"Such a development of skill is vocational, and not pre-vocational. It requires specialization, which should not be permitted for children under fourteen, and it fits for a single process which may soon be displaced by the changes in the industry, leaving the worker helpless."

"The varied activities of the Wirt shops are the best pre-vocational training possible. They should be supplemented by a study of typical machines used in the different industries, which illustrate the fundamental processes of the industries."

"An understanding of these processes would enable the worker to adapt himself easily to new machines as they are introduced. He would become a 'master of machines,' no longer the helpless victim of industrial development."

"The study of fundamental processes of industry and of typical machines is the logical bridge from the Wirt shops to the Schneider co-operative classes," two members of the Board of Education agreed yesterday.

"The study of industries which Mrs. Fernandez has made should be continued under the auspices of the Board of Education. We are waiting for Mr. Churchill's appointment of a committee to look into this matter."

The appointment of this committee was authorized eleven months ago. O. Efficiency! How many delays are permitted in thy name?

Do you know that there are at least 150 schools in which the pupils have some form of self-government?

Do you know that there are not fifteen schools in which the teachers have any form of self-government?

Speaking again of efficiency, on June 24, 1914, a committee of the Teachers' Council, of which Mr. F. Z. Lewis was chairman, recommended to the Board of Education that teachers should be granted leave of absence on half pay for one year in every ten years of service.

The committee pointed out the pleasant fact that this vacation would involve no increase of cost to the city, as the average teacher receives, after ten years of service, twice the salary of a substitute or new appointee who would take her place.

The board has not acted on this recommendation.

Neither has the board dealt with the matter of appointing married women as teachers. Mrs. Mullan's resolution removing all discriminations against married women was presented several months ago.

"The worst that I can wish an author whom I dislike is that he may have to study himself edited," said John B. Opydyke, head of the English department in the Julia Richman High School. "I have twenty edited texts of Julius Caesar alone—volumes of pedantry."

"Shakespeare is crushed between the upper and nether millstones of explanation. 'College professors of English have no right to interfere with a child's education to that extent.'"

"The wife of a famous preacher once said that her husband handled a Bible text as a dog handles a bone. That's your commentator."

"Take an untamed child," said Kinglake, "and leave him alone for twelve months with any translation of Homer and he will be nearer by twenty centuries to the spirit of old Greece than will the learned commentator who knows the Greeks as an oil and color man may be said to know something of painting."

"Instead of sweet knowledge, we give to the children in the schools vile, monkish, doggerel grammars, dictionaries and lexicons, and horrible scraps of dead languages."

The High School Teachers' Association will meet this morning in the High School of Commerce at 11 o'clock; department meetings at 10.

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## SHIELDS

THERE is much to consider beyond cost and quality in buying shields, and there is almost as much additional comfort in selecting the correct shape and size as in collars and hats.

Too many a charming blouse, looking as if made from the airy dreams of a poet, is marred by a pair of too evident shields, because far too large and badly placed. Such carelessness is inexcusable when such tiny ones may be purchased, and if covered with the inner chiffon lining will be practically invisible. Then, too, few know that the blouse should be turned outward over the knee and the shield placed smoothly and flatly, not drawing at all, and the larger part of the shield toward the front.

There are large shields for those who are stout or perspire very much, but with the half to sew into the blouse large and just a tiny lap on the sleeve side, and there are shields where the point rises in the front for those who have a full bust.

For lingerie blouses are the muslin covered and lace trimmed ones, and black shields for mourning.

The shield which is to be worn on each side of the corset is a great protection to an expensive pair. Sometimes a shield in the centre front is all that is required. The brassiere with shields which may be laundered has been most successful with the kimono sleeve, as it is sometimes difficult to adjust with décolleté or lingerie frocks. A very charming girl who ruined many chiffron frocks found that a strip of stork cloth wrapped about her before putting on the corsets saved

many a pretty frock as well as dainty corsets.

Another idea for evening wear is to wrap several folds of flesh-colored chiffon about the arms and shoulders, and so obviate the use of shields. The chiffon, less perceptible, launders excellently.

For the woman with a full bust who is uncomfortable when she leans forward in evening dress there is a series of pleated tulle fans, about two inches deep, and finishing to one inch. These are sewn together and fastened inside the corset, the largest fan next to the material, but not showing above, so that leaning forward only fluffy tulle is seen and the line of the frock is not destroyed.

Another woman found a simple way to obviate the transparency of lingerie dresses and filmy petticoats by facing the front panel of the petticoat with its material. With petticoats already made the piece may be added or, if desired wider to fit the fashion, an inset of pleats may fill in the front.

## The Fad for Pompadour Silk

Matrons, Especially, Like It—Luncheon Costumes.

OF course you may have an entire gown in pompadour silk. There is no law against doing so. But to have either the skirt or the bodice of that material and the rest of the gown in embroidered or pailletted net is the smarter way just at present. Whether the skirt or the bodice is in brocade, the cost will be about the same, for fancy nets are not cheap and dressmakers who know precisely how to use them expect to be well paid for their cleverness and experience. It was not a couturier just beginning her career who directed the putting together of a dance gown which may as well be worn to dinners, since at present

practically all evening gowns are short.

### Embroidered in Amber Paillettes.

The white satin skirt on which yellow roses of varying sizes look as though they had been dropped in the net is the smarter way just at present. Whether the skirt or the bodice is in brocade, the cost will be about the same, for fancy nets are not cheap and dressmakers who know precisely how to use them expect to be well paid for their cleverness and experience. It was not a couturier just beginning her career who directed the putting together of a dance gown which may as well be worn to dinners, since at present

The bunched, almost clumsy appearance which last winter's evening frocks gave to many debutantes is wholly lacking in this pompadour model, chiefly because of its girlish. This affair, entirely in amber beads, is very narrow across the back and beneath the arms, but from the sides gradually widens into a sharp point an inch or so below the bust. Smoothly it lies against a plastron of pailletted net joining two scarfs of the same material, which, by crossing the shoulders, form a bodice having a square décolletage and kimono sleeve caps.

About this bodice is not an atom of extra fulness. It lies flatly but not scantily upon the figure, and runs smoothly under the deeply pointed girlish. Despite the stiff, flaring skirt, the hips, waist and bust look girlishly slender. Doubtless many a girl brought out within the last few months will wish to have this model copied, but it is better suited to her mother. Big yellow roses brocade upon white satin and amber paillettes thickly encrusting net make a glittering ensemble not in accord with the questioning expression of the debutante's eyes.

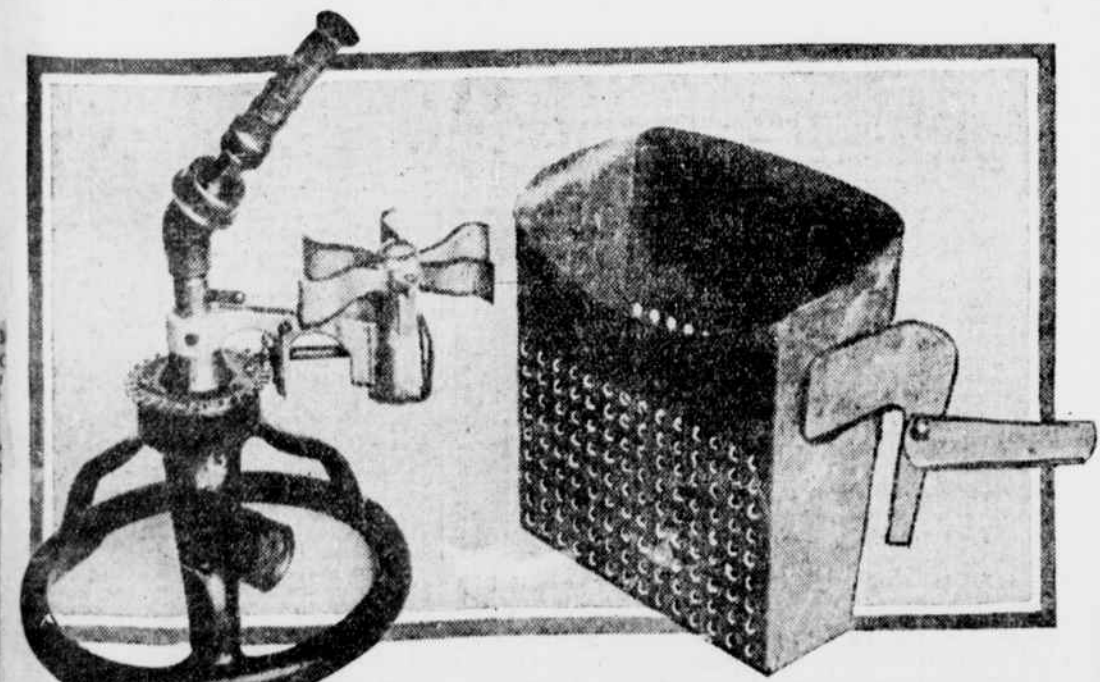
### Blue Pompadour Silks.

Pompadour silk for an entire bodice suggests a certain degree of stiffness. But the stiffness may be rendered picturesque if the fronts are partly laced and if some sort of transparency veils the silk about the throat. This treatment is accorded to a broad bodice in pompadour combination, which, although fitted as closely as an 1880 basque, has a neck deeply squared at the front and filled in with crossed folds in sheerest white net.

Sleeves of the same material form balloonlike puffs to the elbow, where they are restrained by frills in embroidered net matching the trimming on the filmy skirt. Ungored and thickly gathered about the waist, this skirt shows rows of self cordings and cord headed tail ruffles of the embroidered transparency. It veils a slip in pompadour blue satin.

Matrons of middle age are developing a positive craze for pompadour luncheon costumes. The silk's grounding is always of a sombre hue and its flower pattern in a contrasting dull shade, but gauzy white filling in the neck and veiling the forearms enlivens the gown and helps to make it becoming.

## Lawn Sprinkler and the Mop Wringer



This new rotary and oscillating lawn sprinkler for \$5.50 furnishes a more successful method than any previously used for the purpose of irrigating lawns, parks and gardens. The nozzle is adjustable and may be arranged for a distance spray to distribute the water over every inch of ground from centre to the circumference of a seventy-five foot circle.

This clever little mop wringer, at the right, fastens securely to the side of the pail, is non-rustable and is perforated on two sides. The mop is placed inside and downward pressure on the mop handle wrings the mop. There is no danger of overturning the pail. It costs but \$1, and is adjustable.

Photograph from the Permanent Country Life Exhibition.